

XIX. *Descriptions of two new genera and species of Coleoptera from Madagascar belonging to the families Tenebrionidæ and Cerambycidæ.* By CHAS. O. WATERHOUSE.

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THE two insects described in this paper have recently been added to the British Museum from Madagascar. The first is a Heteromorous insect, which is very remarkable, as being closely allied to two strictly American genera. The second is one of the Longicornia, for which I have been obliged to propose a new genus.

TENEBRIONIDÆ.

PYCNOCHILUS, nov. gen.

Form and appearance of *Delognatha*. Submentum nearly as in *Phrenapates*, with its lateral lobes porrect and partially covering the base of the mandibles. Mentum trapezoidal, concave; the anterior angles obtusely rounded and elevated, the anterior margin obtusely emarginate in the middle. Ligula at least as long as broad, narrower than the mentum, subparallel at the sides, regularly rounded in front; palpi short, the 2nd joint subglobose, the apical joint very slightly curved, cylindrical, a little narrowed at the apex, as long as the two preceding together. Outer lobe of the maxillæ somewhat parallel (only a little narrower at the base), less flat than in *Delognatha*, curved inwards at the apex, which is obtuse, and set with eight or ten stiff, curved bristles; the inner lobe is not much shorter than the outer one, narrow, ciliated; the first three joints of the palpi are subequal, about one-third longer than broad; the apical joint is as long as the two preceding taken together, cylindrical. Labrum transverse, deflexed in front, the anterior border arcuate. Mandibles with three teeth at the apex. Eyes as in *Phrenapates*, but not laterally prominent. Basal

joint of the antennæ moderately elongate, club-shaped, the 2nd to 5th joints moniliform, the 6th to 10th transverse, gradually becoming wider, the 11th joint subrotundate, flattened. When in repose the antennæ are received into a channel beneath the eye. Other characters as in *Delognatha*.

This genus should be placed between *Phrenapates* and *Delognatha*; it is particularly interesting on account of the species of both the allied genera being South American.

*Pycnochilus advenus*, sp. n.

Elongatus, subcylindricus, piceus vel nigro-piceus, nitidus; capite thoraceque subtiliter sat crebre punctulatis; elytris fortiter striatis, striis fortiter punctatis, interstitiis bene convexis, lævibus.

Long.  $4\frac{1}{2}$ —6 lin.

♂. Head very wide, with a deep impression above the eyes, with two slight approximate tubercles on the forehead, and with a more prominent tubercle above the base of each mandible, the transverse space between the last tubercles is on a lower level than the frontal tubercles; the punctuation is very fine and moderately thick, the sides of the head are rounded. Thorax in front a little wider than the head, very little narrowed posteriorly, one-quarter broader than long, more sparingly punctured than the head, the anterior angles a little prominent, acute. Scutellum very small, rounded behind. Elytra very deeply striated, the striæ strongly and closely punctured.

♀. The mandibles less porrect, with an obtuse tooth above near the base. Head less broad, and with the tubercles nearly obsolete.

*Hab.*—Antananarivo (Mr. Kingdon).

## CERAMBYCIDÆ.

### OPSAMATES, nov. gen.

Head channelled between the antennal tubercles, with no mesial carina, cheeks extremely short. Antennæ of the female reaching to the middle of the elytra; the basal joint obconic, the 3rd a very little longer than the first, twice as broad at the apex as at the base, the apical angle slightly prominent; the 4th to 8th joints of about the

same length as the 3rd, but narrower at the base, and with the apical angle very gradually more produced; the 10th joint a little narrower, the 11th narrow, lanceolate, constricted before the apex. Eyes widely separated above and below, semicircularly emarginate in front, coarsely granular. Thorax tubercular above, with a single short spine at the side. Scutellum slightly concave, scarcely narrowed towards the apex, which is rounded. Elytra subparallel, the surface uneven, obtuse and unarmed at the apex. Legs short, femora compressed, spines at the apex of the tibiae very short and seen with difficulty; tarsi as in *Plocæderus*, but much shorter, the claw joint very slender at the base, but rather broad at the apex. Mesosternal process not very broad, slightly narrowed posteriorly and emarginate at the apex. Prosternal process very narrow, arched posteriorly.

The position of this genus is somewhat doubtful. It appears to belong to the true *Cerambycidae* of Lacordaire. The obtuse tubercles on the thorax, the form of the scutellum, the wrinkled elytra (which have no spine at the apex), and the arched prosternum are, however, somewhat foreign to this family. On the other hand, the general form and the structure of the antennæ most nearly approach *Prospilus*. The ligula is membranous and is completely bilobed, crescent-shaped. On the whole, it seems best to place the genus before *Taurotagus*.

*Opsamates dimidiatus*, sp. n.

Niger, nitidus, parce pubescens; antennis flavo-ferrugineis, articulis duobus basalibus nigris, thorace dorsim tuberculis obtusis quinque instructo, elytris dimidio basali flavo, inæqualibus, discrete punctatis. ♀.

Long. 13 lin.

Head very short, the eyes a little prominent laterally, not surrounding the insertion of the antennæ so much as in *Plocæderus*. Thorax slightly transverse, a little broader than the head, with sparse (but rather long) black pubescence, with a not very prominent tubercle in the middle of the side, and a slight angular prominence immediately in front of it, with seven tubercles above; there is also a very small tubercle behind the lateral tubercle. Elytra one-third broader than the thorax, parallel, together rounded at the apex, with rather more

than the basal half yellow, the surface wrinkled or with numerous confluent impressions, and with rather strong punctures scattered in the impressions, each puncture has a very short black hair. Legs short and compressed, the posterior femora scarcely reaching beyond the middle of the second abdominal segment; tibiæ with an obscure pitchy spot on the outer edge near the apex.

*Hab.*—Fianarantsoa (Mr. Shaw).